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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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August, 1988

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT GROWS IN AUGUST

NONFARM JOB COUNT EXPERIENCES POSITIVE MOVEMENT

Moderate growth throughout much of the private and public sectors was enough to push nonfarm employment in South Carolina up 4,900 in August to 1,435,000. All major industry divisions, with the exception of manufacturing, registered gains over the month. Overall, the nonagricultural job count was 39,200 higher than one year ago.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS IN AUGUST

The private sector workforce expanded 4,000 to 1,197,400 during the month. While this increase was smaller than normal for August, it did include record level employment in four industries. Leading this advance was trade, which rose 2,700 to an all-time high of 337,400. The retail division accounted for 78% of this gain. Considerable strength was seen in eating and drinking places, as well as general merchandise stores. Growth was also evident in wholesale trade (+600), which

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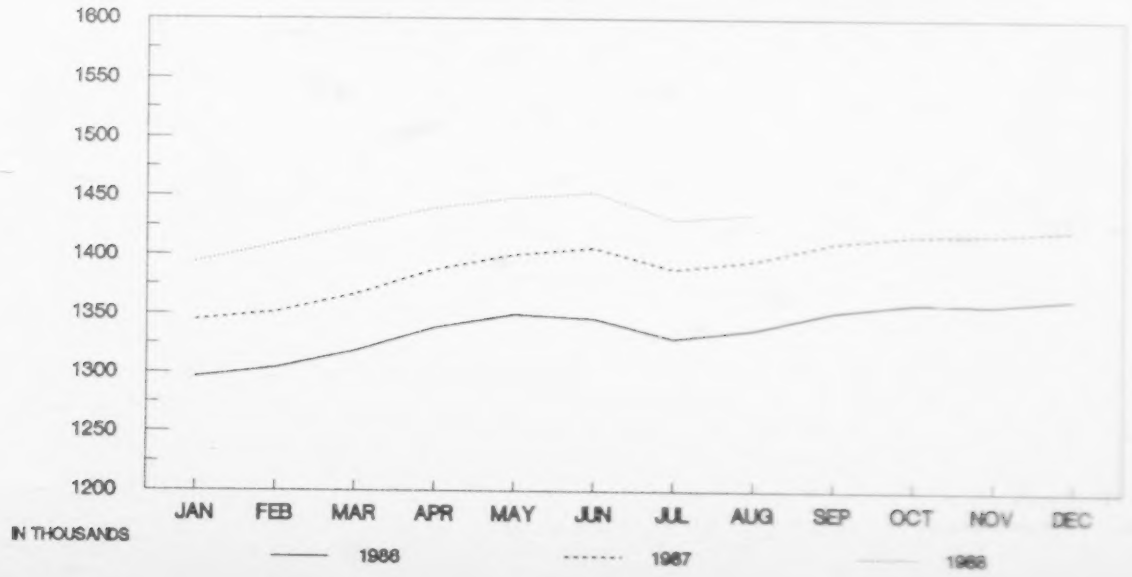
posted its largest gain since June, 1987. New contracts and favorable weather conditions continued to push construction activity forward, as 1,300 workers were added to payrolls. This was the seventh consecutive increase, which placed construction employment at a record high of 93,500. Growth was concentrated in general building contracting which accounted for much of the expansion. Employment in services rose 1,200 as moderate losses in membership organizations were not enough to offset strong gains in business services. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+300); and transportation and public utilities (+100) climbed to 68,000 and 61,400, respectively. Both figures represented record levels for their respective industries. Temporary layoffs riddled the textile industry, lowering manufacturing employment 1,600 to 375,700. The downturn in August, as well as the decline in July can be attributed to lagging orders, which have been unable to match a buildup in inventory. Weaving mills, synthetics were the primary factor behind the layoffs, dropping 2,900 employees from payrolls. Overall, nondurable goods declined 2,400, while the hard-good sector added 800 workers to the job count. Areas of note within both sectors include apparel and other textile products (+700); machinery, except electrical (+600); and transportation equipment (+400).

PUBLIC SECTOR INCHES UPWARD

The government job count increased 900 in August, pushing the workforce total to 237,600, a gain of 2,100 over the same period a year ago. State and local education added 600 jobs each, as schools began to report for the new term. Other state government (-400), and other local government (-200) combined to hold their respective divisions to increases of 200 and 400. The federal workforce expanded 300 during the month to 38,300.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS, 1986-1988

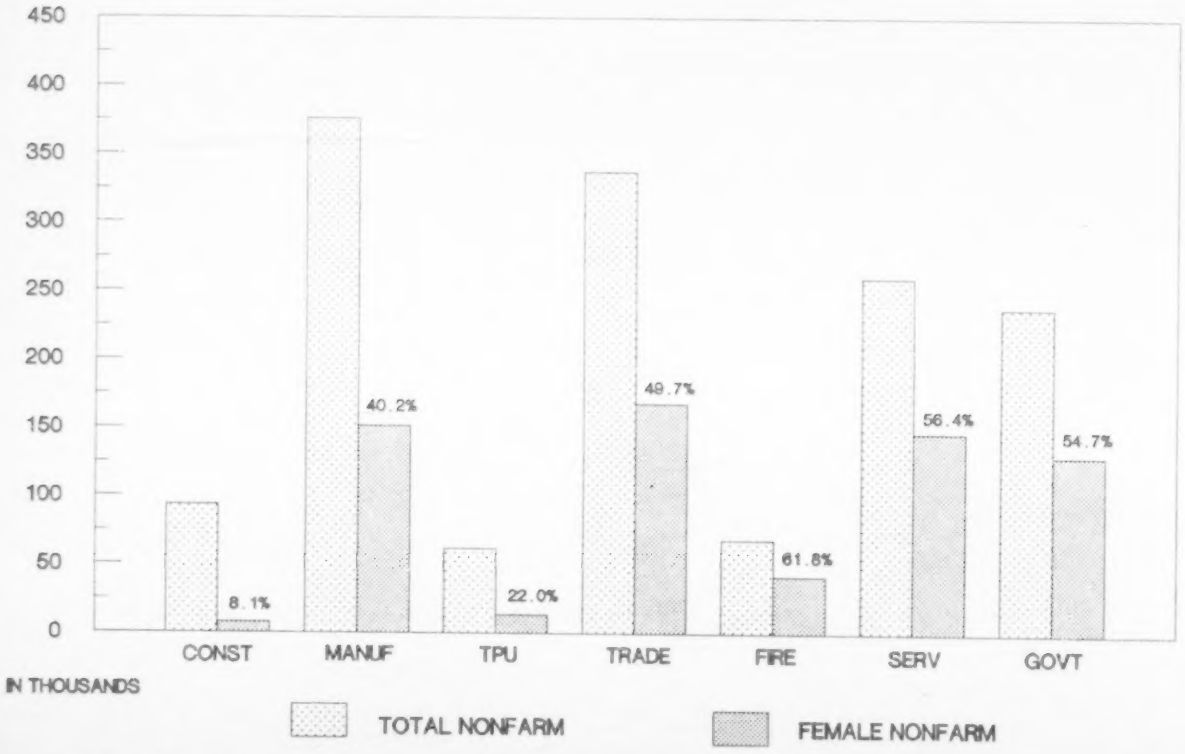


FEMALE EMPLOYMENT MOVES UPWARD IN AUGUST

South Carolina's nonfarm female employment advanced to 659,000 workers in August. Employers added 2,400 females to payrolls following seasonal job losses and layoffs totaling 16,800 during July. Expansion in both the private and public sectors was responsible for the upturn in employment. In the private sector, trade accounted for 89% of the growth, adding 1,600 female employees. Within trade, seasonality pushed retail employment up 1,400 to 152,900. The wholesale division registered a moderate gain of 200 women workers. Services, influenced by increases in health-related jobs, posted an advance of 600. Transportation and public utilities (+100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100) shared in the monthly expansion. The construction job count held steady at 7,600 females for the month. Manufacturing, the only decliner, recorded a loss of 600 positions, due to unpaid vacations and layoffs in nondurable goods (-800). Durable goods provided a partial offset of 200.

In the public sector, female employment increased 600 to 130,000. Local education (+600) accounted for the entire increase in government employment. State government remained unchanged during the month. Federal employment held constant at 11,500 during August. With the public and private sectors combined, nonfarm female employment was up 18,400 above the the year-ago level of 640,600.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT, AUGUST, 1988



NOTE: The above graph displays nonfarm female employment as a percent of total nonfarm employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SLIGHTLY IN AUGUST

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 4.7% to 4.8% in August. This rate represented 80,000 jobless individuals, an increase of 1,300 from the July level. The rise in unemployment was attributed mainly to temporary layoffs in manufacturing. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.6% in August.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
August, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,667,000	1,665,000	1,635,200	1,664,000	1,659,500	1,632,200
Total Employment	1,587,000	1,586,300	1,547,400	1,582,700	1,587,100	1,543,100
Total Unemployment	80,000	78,700	87,800	81,300	72,400	89,100
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.7	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	231,080	231,280	221,890	236,360	236,850	229,180
Total Employment	221,630	221,700	211,570	228,780	228,860	220,240
Total Unemployment	9,450	9,580	10,320	7,580	7,980	8,940
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.1	4.7	3.2	3.4	3.9

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	329,330	327,310	320,490
Total Employment	317,990	315,050	306,490
Total Unemployment	11,350	12,270	14,000
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.7	4.4

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,396	123,888	121,614	122,031	121,684	120,306
Total Employment	116,737	117,066	114,527	115,180	115,059	113,050
Total Unemployment	6,659	6,823	7,088	6,851	6,625	7,256
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.4	6.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonfarm employment increased 1,000 to 194,400 in August. This figure was 7,000 greater than the year-ago level of 187,400. The private sector was responsible for 80% of the overall rise. Trade, with an upturn of 400 jobs, due mainly to seasonal influences, experienced the largest gain in employment. The retail division contributed 300 to this addition, along with a 100 climb in the wholesale division. Employers in manufacturing picked up 300 positions over the month. Good weather conditions pushed construction employment up 200. Positive movement was also observed in transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate, which advanced 100 each. The service industry (-300) was the only major group to record a decline. Total government, at 52,000, added 200 workers to the payrolls. State and local government saw an increase of 100 each, while federal government remained unchanged at 20,000.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Employment in the Columbia area rose 900 to 231,500 during August. The private sector was up 1,000 jobs, while the public sector reported a loss of 100 positions. Within the private sector, due mainly to recalls from temporary layoffs, manufacturing recorded the largest upturn of 400 employees. The entire rise was centered in nondurable goods. Employers in the service industry picked up 300 workers over the month. As a result of good weather conditions, construction added 200 jobs to the ranks. Positive movement was also witnessed in transportation and public utilities (+100), and wholesale and retail trade (+100). However, negative movement was observed in finance, insurance, and real estate (-100). Total government, at 60,300, experienced a loss of 200 positions in state government and an increase of 100 in local government. The federal government division held steady at 8,200 from the previous month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose 2,400 to 313,300 during August, following the seasonal loss of 6,200 positions in July. The public sector led the rebound in employment adding 1,300 workers to its payrolls. State and local government, influenced by school re-openings, gained 1,000 and 300 positions, respectively. Federal employment held constant at 2,000 for the month. The private sector registered an increase of 1,100 employees during the month. Services recorded the largest gain, advancing 500 to 56,400. Manufacturing, experiencing a mixture of temporary layoffs and recalls, posted a moderate increase of 300. Trade (+300) benefited from increases in the retail (+200) and wholesale (+100) divisions. Transportation and public utilities were up 100 while finance, insurance, and real estate held steady at 12,100 for the month. Construction was the only major industry experiencing a loss, down 100 during August. Compared to the year-ago level of 304,800, employment was up 8,500 in the Greenville-Spartanburg area.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage point in August . . . to 5.6%. This increase from 5.4% marked the second consecutive upturn in the rate since it hit a 14-year low in June. Many economists contend, however, that the pace of economic growth remains strong despite the rise in unemployment. Overall, nonfarm payrolls added 219,000 jobs - up slightly from the figure of 200,000 created in July. Leading this advance was the service-producing sector, which added 227,000 employees to the ranks. Growth was seen throughout, with much of the increase occurring in services (+97,000) and government (+66,000). Goods-producing industries pulled the job count down slightly, losing 8,000 jobs. One notable area of concern was factory employment, which dropped for the first time since January, 1987. Losses in textiles and furniture lowered the workforce 5,000. Growth was registered, however, in export industries such as electrical equipment, paper, and chemicals.

Average weekly hours fell from 34.9 to 34.6 during the month . . . The manufacturing workweek experienced a similiar drop, falling 0.2 hour to 41.0, while overtime in factories declined to 3.8 hours, down from 3.9. The average pay rate held steady at $9.24, while factory workers, at $10.11, earned $0.05 less than in July. National weekly payrolls of $323.40 reflected a downturn of $0.92, while factory employees carried home paychecks totalling $412.49. This figure was $1.02 lower than the $413.51 earned the previous month.

The Producer Price Index surged 0.6% in August . . . as increases in food and energy pushed prices to a 6.9% compound annual rate. This advance, coming on the heels of a 0.5% rise in July, underscores the quickening pace of inflation in the economy. Energy prices were the primary factor behind the monthly increase, jumping 2.2%. Costs of food rose 0.4%, the same as in July. Prices excluding food and energy rose a moderate 0.3%, much better than the overall increase. Other areas of interest included capital equipment (+0.4%) and intermediate goods (+0.4%). Crude good prices followed July's drop of 1.1% with an increase of 1.1%.

Consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 5.2% in August . . . as gasoline recorded its largest increase in twelve months. Fueled by a 3.0% advance at the pumps, the Consumer Price Index jumped 0.4% during the month. Other areas of notable interest included transportation (+0.9%), housing (+0.5%), and food and beverage (+0.5%). The rise in the cost of food was lower than the July gain (0.9%), indicating an easing of drought conditions across the nation. The one bright spot in the index involved apparel prices, which followed up a 0.6% decline in July with a 1.6% drop in August.

Retail sales fell 0.2% in August . . . as the volatile auto industry played havoc with buyers. Car sales, reflecting the sharpest drop in ten months, fell 1.8%. Excluding this industry, which tends to swing widely from month to month, sales rose 0.2%. Negative movement was recorded in home furnishings (-1.2%), which were affected by continuing low home sales. Overall, durable goods declined 1.0%, while nondurables were up 0.2%. Despite the downward trend over the month, retail sales for 1988 were 6.0% higher than the same period in 1987.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Housing starts fell 3.3% in August . . . as apartment construction dropped to its lowest level since June, 1982. The change in the tax laws of early 1987 continued to make investments in apartment units unattractive. Starts of multi-unit buildings declined 16.9% to an annual level of 350,000, while single-family homes rose 2.1% to 1,090,000. Construction suffered the greatest in the Northeast (-20.7%) and Midwest (-17.2%), while both the West (+14.3%) and South (+0.4%) registered gains. For the first eight months of 1988, starts lagged 9.9% behind the same period in 1987. Building permits, a prime indication of future activity, rose 1.9%.

Personal income rose just 0.2% in August . . . the worst showing since 0.4% decline in January. This advance, just half as great as inflation, provided evidence of a slowing economy. Personal consumption spending, which includes everything except interest payments on debt, registered an upturn of 0.5%. With spending increasing faster than income, the personal savings rate edged down from 4.2% to 3.9%.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Hot and dry weather conditions prevailed over much of the state during August. Crop conditions deteriorated rapidly due to the heat and drought stress. However, as of September 4, 1988, rains received over most of the state improved crop and pasture conditions, although harvesting was nearly impossible.

The soybean crop suffered early in August, but showed signs of improvement due to recent rains. Despite insect problems in many fields, yield prospects and quality continued to improve. The condition for soybeans was 8% poor, 41% fair, and 51% good. Some areas reported the cotton yields would be low due to dry weather conditions. Cotton was rated at 2% very poor, 1% poor, 93% fair, and 4% good, as chances for boll rot increased due to recent wet and rainy conditions. Corn harvest was slowed due to heavy rains making conditions too wet for machinery to get in fields. The condition for corn was rated at fair. Tobacco harvest continued with the crop rated as fair to good statewide. Peanuts were rated at fair to good, as rain proved helpful. Sorghum condition was fair to good overall.

Fall vegetable plantings were reported as looking good for this time of year. However, tomatoes and cucumbers showed signs of problems due to excessive rainfall. Considerable worm pressure was also evident. Condition for cucumbers was rated fair to good. Apple harvest continued to pick up while the crop remained in fair to good condition. Watermelon and cantaloup harvests were reported almost complete. The peach and grape crops continued to be rated in fair to good condition. The pecan crop was rated as fair to good statewide.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP STATISTICS
Week Ended September 4, 1988

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT
Apples	Harvested	11
Cantaloups	Harvested	96
Grapes	Harvested	30
Peaches	Harvested	99
Watermelons	Harvested	96
Corn	Matured	94
Cotton	Open Bolls	24
Peanuts	Harvested	1
Sorghum	Harvested	15
Tobacco	Harvested	81
Soybeans	Blooming	95

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO CLIMB IN AUGUST

During August, hourly wages of South Carolina's manufacturing production workers increased $0.01 to $8.33. Nondurables, at $8.23, rose $0.01. Within the soft-good sector, payroll gains were experienced in nearly all industry groups. Apparel and other textile products (+$0.06) recorded the largest upturn. Positive movement was also seen in textile mill products (+$0.03), paper and allied products (+$0.02), and printing and publishing (+0.01). The chemicals and allied products industry (-$0.09) was the only nondurable group to report a decline, and holding steady from one month earlier were food and kindred products. Durables, at $8.50, remained unchanged over the month. However, fabricated metal products rose $0.03, while lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; and machinery, except electrical registered higher hourly earnings of $0.02 each. Negative movement occurred in furniture and fixtures (-$0.11), electrical and electronic equipment (-$0.08), and instruments and related products (-$0.01). The amount of premiums paid for overtime worked was the overall factor in the advance in hourly earnings.

On average, throughout the nation, hourly wages were reduced $0.05 to $10.11 for manufacturing workers. Durables and nondurables shared equally with losses of $0.05 each.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
August, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.33	$ 8.32	$ 8.11	$ 9.24	$ 9.20	$ 9.09
Average Weekly Earnings	$343.20	$341.95	$337.38	$376.99	$377.20	$376.33
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$288.40	$288.57	$294.91	$316.80	$318.31	$328.96

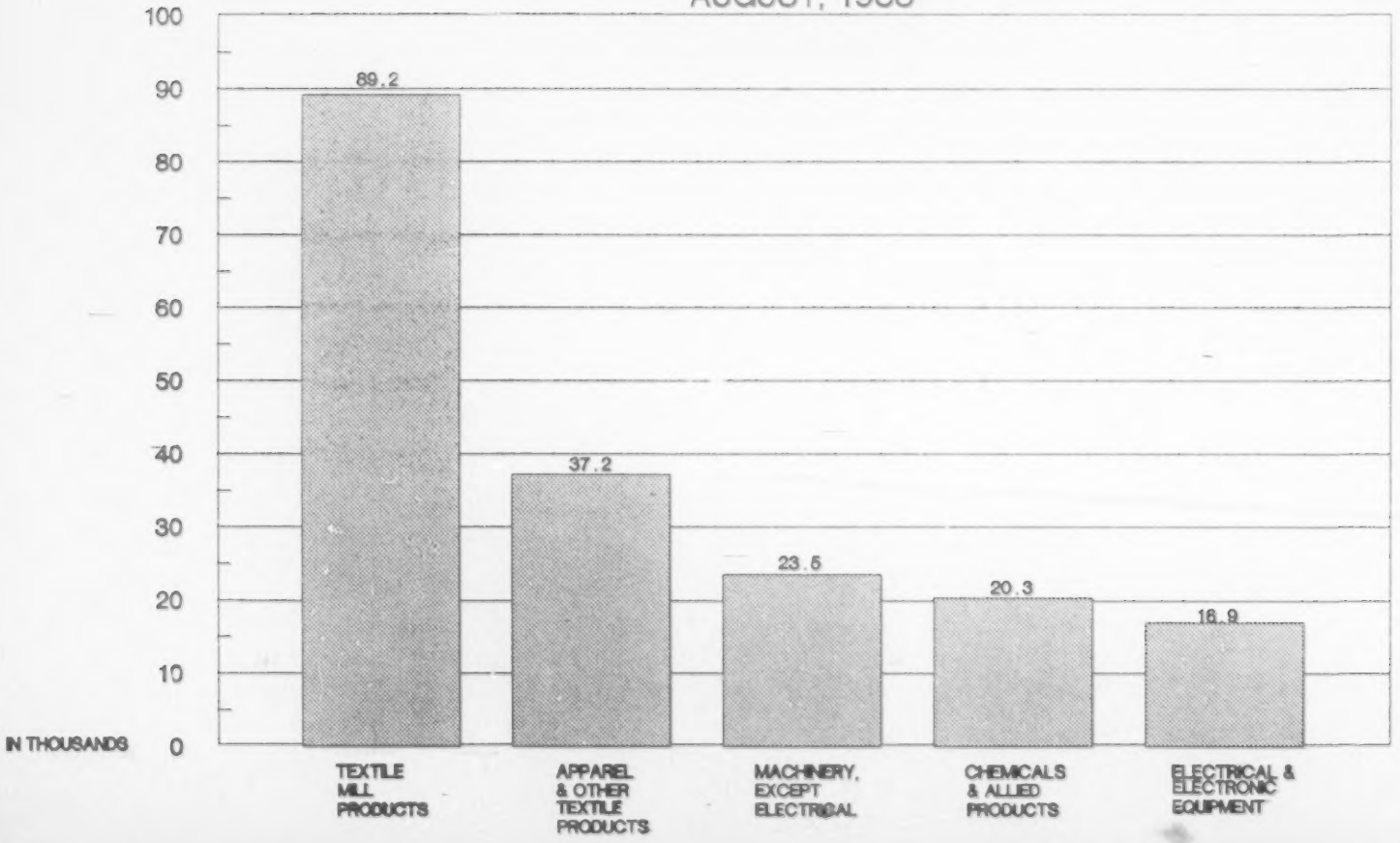
	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.43	$ 8.43	$ 7.92	$ 8.25	$ 8.24	$ 7.99
Average Weekly Earnings	$350.69	$349.84	$326.30	$340.72	$340.31	$329.99
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$294.70	$295.22	$285.23	$286.32	$287.18	$288.45

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.11	$ 10.16	$ 9.86
Average Weekly Earnings	$412.49	$413.51	$403.27
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$346.63	$348.95	$352.51

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING
PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT

FIVE LEADING INDUSTRIES

AUGUST, 1988



FACTORY OVERTIME REBOUNDS IN AUGUST

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced an upturn in premium hours from July to August. The 0.2-hour climb in overtime resulted from contract completions after the lowering of production employment. Nondurable goods (+0.3) primarily caused the advance, while the hard-good division saw a drop of 0.1 hour. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours decreased 0.1 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

August, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.2	4.0	4.3
Durable Goods	4.5	4.6	4.4
Nondurable Goods	4.1	3.8	4.2

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK PICKS UP IN AUGUST

The production workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing workers rose 0.1 hour to 41.2 during August. Nondurables saw an increase of 0.1 hour, while durables lost 0.1 hour. Nondurables, at 40.7, experienced an hourly upturn in textile mill products, which was the only major industry group to report a rise. Hourly downturns were witnessed in food and kindred products (-0.7), paper and allied products (-0.6), chemicals and allied products (-0.6), and apparel and other textile products (-0.4). Showing no change from the previous month was printing and publishing. Durables, at 42.1, recorded its largest hourly advance in furniture and fixtures (+0.9). Positive movement was also observed in machinery, except electrical (+0.5); and fabricated metal products (+0.1). However, hourly decreases were seen in instruments and related products (-0.9), electrical and electronic equipment (-0.6), and lumber and wood products (-0.4). Stone, clay, and glass products held steady over the month. Overall, increased premium hours contributed to the advance in the production workweek.

At the national level, the manufacturing production workweek picked up 0.1 hour to 40.8, accompanied by a 0.2 hour hike in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX EDGED DOWN IN AUGUST

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 0.2 point to 109.2 in August. A reduction in manufacturing employment (-1,200), due mainly to layoffs, caused the decline. Nondurable goods experienced a 1.0 point decrease in output per hour as production employment shrank 2,100 for the month. Textiles were a heavy loser, dropping 1.4 points. Apparel registered a moderate increase of 0.8 point during the month. The durable-good sector advanced 1.0 point aided by increased employment of 900. August's productivity index was 0.3 point above the year-ago level of 108.9.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
August, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	109.2	109.4	108.9
Durable-Good Productivity Index	152.8	151.8	150.3
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	94.7	95.7	95.3
Textile Productivity Index	66.3	67.7	68.6
Apparel Productivity Index	99.4	98.6	99.9

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
August, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to Aug., 1988 from-	
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1987
All items	119.0	118.5	114.4	+0.4	+4.0

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Business Admin.	12	Clerk, General	18	16	X		$18,000	X		Greenwood
Program Coord.	83	Bookkeeper	83	12	X		$13,000		X	Hampton
Sales Rep. Women's Apparel	11	Manager, Credit & Collection	99	16	X		$18,000	X		Liberty
Pipefitter	05	Boilermaker	13	10	X		$19,200	X		Georgetown
Manager, Apts.	36	Compositor	43	12	X		$21,800	X		Greenville
Social Group Worker	99	None	N/A	13	X		$17,576		X	Kingstree
Psychologist	06	Professor	61	19	X		$22,500	X		Clinton
Art Director	99	None	N/A	17	X		$30,000	X		Rock Hill
Production Supt.	99	None	N/A	12	X		$20,800	X		Gaffney
Mgr., Retail Store	46	Mgr., Fast Food Serv.	60	16	X		$22,000	X		Sumter
Shipping Supv.	99	None	N/A	16	X		$26,000		X	Marion
Chemical Eng.	27	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Beaufort
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$29,000		X	Spartanburg

*There are currently more than 96,040 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1435.0	1430.1	1395.8	+ 4.9	+ 39.2
Total Private	1197.4	1193.4	1160.3	+ 4.0	+ 37.1
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	93.5	92.2	88.6	+ 1.3	+ 4.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.3	14.1	13.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.2	9.1	9.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Trade Contractors	44.9	44.7	43.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Electrical Work	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	375.7	377.3	377.4	- 1.6	- 1.7
Durable Goods	128.6	127.8	126.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.8
Nondurable Goods	247.1	249.5	250.6	- 2.4	- 3.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.4	61.3	59.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	19.0	18.8	17.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Water Transportation	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.8	0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.5	0.0	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.5	15.6	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric Services	9.6	9.7	9.6	- 0.1	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	337.4	334.7	320.6	+ 2.7	+ 16.8
Wholesale Trade	59.0	58.4	57.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.1	32.8	31.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.5	13.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.9	25.6	25.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Retail Trade	278.4	276.3	263.2	+ 2.1	+ 15.2
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.2	12.2	11.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	32.6	32.3	31.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Department Stores	19.2	19.0	19.2	+ 0.2	0.0
Food Stores	46.3	46.3	45.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Grocery Stores	42.9	42.8	42.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	68.0	67.7	65.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Banking	14.8	14.8	14.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.6	14.6	14.5	0.0	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.7	15.7	14.9	0.0	+ 0.8
Life Insurance	8.3	8.3	7.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	259.8	258.6	247.3	+ 1.2	+ 12.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.3	26.4	25.1	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Health Services	51.5	51.0	49.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.2
Hospitals	17.2	17.0	16.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Educational Services	17.6	17.4	18.5	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.8	9.8	10.8	0.0	- 1.0
Total Government	237.6	236.7	235.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.1
Total Federal Government	38.3	38.0	38.6	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Total State Government	83.5	83.3	80.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
State Education	32.0	31.4	30.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Other State Government	51.5	51.9	49.9	- 0.4	+ 1.6
Total Local Government	115.8	115.4	116.7	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Local Education	55.3	54.7	57.7	+ 0.6	- 2.4
Other Local Government	60.5	60.7	59.0	- 0.2	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Manufacturing	375.7	377.3	377.4	- 1.6	- 1.7
Durable Goods	128.6	127.8	126.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.0	15.1	15.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.5	4.6	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.0	4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.1	11.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.1	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.2	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.0	32.4	30.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.2
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.5	1.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	4.9	5.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.0	6.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	7.3	7.2	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.1	22.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.2	2.1	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.8	8.8	8.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.6	3.5	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Transportation Equipment	8.8	8.4	9.1	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.2	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.9	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	247.1	249.5	250.6	- 2.4	- 3.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.8	16.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Meat Products	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Textile Mill Products	102.2	105.7	108.1	- 3.5	- 5.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.0	27.1	27.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.8	30.7	30.5	- 2.9	- 2.7
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.3	9.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	14.7	15.8	- 0.3	- 1.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.8	6.0	6.9	- 0.2	- 1.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.0	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.8	10.4	- 0.1	- 0.7
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.8	9.4	- 0.2	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.2	43.5	44.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.3	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	7.0	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.1	14.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.3	5.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.6	2.4	2.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	8.4	9.2	+ 0.7	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.4	16.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.5	4.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.1	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.2	5.1	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.5	33.4	32.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	14.4	0.0	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.8	22.7	21.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	11.2	11.1	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1438.0	1435.8	1399.2	+ 2.2	+ 38.8
Total Private	1181.3	1179.5	1144.7	+ 1.8	+ 36.6
Construction	91.4	90.5	86.6	+ 0.9	+ 4.8
Manufacturing	374.4	378.5	376.1	- 4.1	- 1.7
Durable Goods	128.6	128.4	126.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.0	15.0	15.8	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.9	10.9	- 0.2	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.4	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.2	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.1	32.4	30.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.1	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.3	22.4	22.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	245.8	250.1	249.3	- 4.3	- 3.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.5	15.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Mill Products	101.7	106.2	107.6	- 4.5	- 5.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.0	27.4	27.7	- 0.4	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.7	30.4	30.4	- 2.7	- 2.7
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.3	9.5	- 0.3	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	14.8	15.8	- 0.4	- 1.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.8	10.3	- 0.2	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.0	44.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.3	9.4	- 0.2	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.3	14.7	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.5	9.1	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.2	16.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.1	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.4	33.3	32.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.4	14.4	- 0.1	- 0.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.2	61.1	59.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	18.8	18.6	17.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.8	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.5	15.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	329.5	327.0	313.1	+ 2.5	+16.4
Wholesale Trade	58.2	58.0	56.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Retail Trade	271.3	269.0	256.5	+ 2.3	+14.8
General Merchandise Stores	32.8	32.7	31.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Food Stores	45.0	44.9	44.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.8	66.2	64.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.5
Insurance Carriers	15.8	15.7	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Services	256.4	254.6	244.0	+ 1.8	+12.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.5	23.3	22.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Educational Services	20.3	20.2	21.4	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Total Government	256.7	256.3	254.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Total Federal Government	38.2	37.7	38.5	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Total State Government	87.7	86.8	84.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.5
Total Local Government	130.8	131.8	131.8	- 1.0	- 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	August 1988	July 1988	August 1987	August 1988	July 1988	August 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	313.3	310.9	304.8	231.5	230.6	226.0
Construction	22.6	22.7	21.9	14.8	14.6	13.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.3	11.3	10.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	100.9	100.6	101.1	30.3	29.9	29.0
Durable Goods	31.4	31.3	30.9	15.1	15.1	14.8
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.1	12.0	11.9	3.5	3.4	3.3
Metalworking Machinery	2.4	2.3	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.7	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.2	2.5	2.5	2.4
Nondurable Goods	69.5	69.3	70.2	15.2	14.8	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.4	3.2	1.5	1.4	1.8
Textile Mill Products	32.5	32.9	33.4	2.1	2.0	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.0	9.4	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	10.0	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.8	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.3	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	8.5	9.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.6	4.6	4.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.4	7.4	7.7	3.2	3.1	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.7	4.0	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.4	9.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.9	11.8	11.3	10.6	10.5	10.2
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	73.8	73.5	71.4	50.6	50.5	50.1
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.2	16.0	13.0	13.1	12.6
Retail Trade	57.5	57.3	55.4	37.6	37.4	37.5
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.2	6.6	5.1	5.0	5.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.1	12.1	11.9	19.2	19.3	18.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	5.3
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.1	6.2	5.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	56.4	55.9	53.0	45.3	45.0	43.6
Business Services	-	-	-	11.9	11.7	11.7
Health Services	-	-	-	8.5	8.5	8.0
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.7	3.6	3.9
Total Government	35.3	34.0	33.9	60.3	60.4	60.7
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.2	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	14.0	13.0	12.6	33.2	33.4	33.6
Total Local Government	19.3	19.0	19.3	18.9	18.8	19.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

August, 1988

Industry	CHARLESTON Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	ROCK HILL Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	194.4	193.4	187.4	46.3	46.8	45.2
Construction	14.2	14.0	13.7	2.7	3.4	2.5
Manufacturing	20.4	20.1	19.6	13.7	13.5	13.0
Durable Goods	11.6	11.4	11.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.1	11.1	11.0	10.5
Food and Kindred Products	.5	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.5	10.4	9.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.2	46.8	47.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.7	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.4	39.1	39.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.9	8.8	8.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services	41.1	41.4	39.6	9.7	9.7	10.0
Total Government	52.0	51.8	48.4	5.9	5.9	5.9
Total Federal Government	20.0	20.0	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.0	13.9	13.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.0	17.9	16.0	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	FLORENCE Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	50.9	50.6	50.8	50.1	50.0	49.2
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.9
Manufacturing	19.5	19.4	19.8	13.0	13.0	13.1
Durable Goods	4.9	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	14.5	8.5	8.5	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.7	8.7	8.5	2.9	2.9	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Services	7.0	6.9	7.1	8.5	8.4	8.4
Total Government	7.8	7.7	6.9	9.2	9.2	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	August 1988	July 1988	August 1987	Net Change From July 1988	Net Change From August 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	659.0	656.6	640.6	2.4	18.4
Total Private	529.0	527.2	511.4	1.8	17.6
Construction	7.6	7.6	7.2	0.0	0.4
Manufacturing	151.1	151.7	152.1	-0.6	-1.0
Durable Goods	39.9	39.7	39.4	0.2	0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.6	9.4	9.0	0.2	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.3	12.3	12.3	0.0	0.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	111.2	112.0	112.7	-0.8	-1.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	5.6	5.6	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	43.6	45.0	45.9	-1.4	-2.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.4	11.4	11.6	0.0	-0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.0	13.2	13.1	-1.2	-1.1
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.6	6.8	-0.1	-0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.6	37.1	37.5	0.5	0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.4	8.6	-0.1	-0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.4	12.8	0.0	-0.4
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.7	7.4	0.1	0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.5	13.4	13.3	0.1	0.2
Communication	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	167.8	166.2	157.5	1.6	10.3
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.7	14.4	0.2	0.5
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.3	8.2	7.9	0.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.6	6.5	6.5	0.1	0.1
Retail Trade	152.9	151.5	143.1	1.4	9.8
General Merchandise Stores	24.9	24.6	23.8	0.3	1.1
Food Stores	21.8	21.7	21.4	0.1	0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.0	41.9	41.2	0.1	0.8
Banking	11.5	11.5	11.4	0.0	0.1
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.1	0.0	0.4
Services	146.6	146.0	139.7	0.6	6.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.3	16.5	15.7	-0.2	0.6
Health Services	42.8	42.4	40.9	0.4	1.9
Hospitals	14.3	14.1	13.7	0.2	0.6
Educational Services	10.6	10.5	11.1	0.1	-0.5
Total Government	130.0	129.4	129.2	0.6	0.8
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.5	11.6	0.0	-0.1
Total State Government	46.1	46.1	44.3	0.0	1.8
State Education	14.7	14.4	13.9	0.3	0.8
Other State Government	31.4	31.7	30.4	-0.3	1.0
Total Local Government	72.4	71.8	73.3	0.6	-0.9
Local Education	42.1	41.5	43.8	0.6	-1.7
Other Local Government	30.3	30.3	29.5	0.0	0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
August, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
MANUFACTURING	291.9	293.1	294.0	343.20	341.95	337.38	41.2	41.1	41.6	8.33	8.32	8.11
DURABLE GOODS	98.4	97.5	97.5	357.85	358.70	351.07	42.1	42.2	42.4	8.50	8.50	8.28
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.2	12.9	315.94	318.17	304.72	41.3	41.7	41.8	7.65	7.63	7.29
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.1	4.0	289.23	287.58	290.58	42.1	41.2	41.1	6.87	6.98	7.07
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.4	8.6	432.51	431.61	433.38	45.1	45.1	46.4	9.59	9.57	9.34
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.2	11.8	344.83	342.76	329.25	41.1	41.0	40.3	8.39	8.36	8.17
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.5	23.2	22.0	384.99	379.71	370.20	43.6	43.1	43.4	8.83	8.81	8.53
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.4	394.60	399.42	357.30	45.2	45.7	43.1	8.73	8.74	8.29
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.9	16.7	16.9	323.35	332.03	313.80	40.8	41.4	40.7	7.94	8.02	7.71
Instruments and Related Products	4.3	4.2	4.8	336.42	344.06	349.06	42.0	42.9	43.2	8.01	8.02	8.08
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.5	195.6	196.5	334.96	333.73	331.23	40.7	40.6	41.3	8.23	8.22	8.02
Food and Kindred Products	10.6	10.7	10.8	291.26	296.46	279.63	39.2	39.9	39.0	7.43	7.43	7.17
Textile Mill Products	89.2	92.4	94.3	317.70	311.85	313.50	41.1	40.5	41.8	7.73	7.70	7.50
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.6	24.7	25.2	325.78	317.87	321.06	41.5	40.7	42.3	7.85	7.81	7.59
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	25.0	27.6	27.4	330.87	322.80	325.86	41.0	40.1	41.3	8.07	8.05	7.89
Knitting Mills	8.2	8.4	8.7	273.39	265.04	280.57	39.0	38.3	40.9	7.01	6.92	6.86
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.7	11.8	12.8	331.10	321.03	323.25	41.7	41.0	42.2	7.94	7.83	7.66
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.3	334.34	320.38	302.65	42.7	41.5	40.3	7.83	7.72	7.51
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.4	8.9	286.75	286.88	293.23	41.2	41.1	43.7	6.96	6.98	6.71
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.2	36.5	36.9	206.27	206.22	203.36	37.3	37.7	37.8	5.53	5.47	5.38
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.6	8.7	189.19	191.46	204.61	35.9	36.4	39.5	5.27	5.26	5.18
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.7	11.6	12.0	180.68	177.87	173.99	36.5	36.3	35.8	4.95	4.90	4.86
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.7	11.4	557.31	563.87	530.75	44.8	45.4	43.9	12.44	12.42	12.09
Printing and Publishing	6.2	6.1	6.0	327.12	326.75	334.93	37.3	37.3	38.9	8.77	8.76	8.61
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.3	20.2	19.7	515.03	526.18	508.58	42.6	43.2	43.1	12.09	12.18	11.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
August, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
All Manufacturing	14.9	14.7	14.4	376.99	377.20	376.33	40.8	41.0	41.4	9.24	9.20	9.09
Durable Goods	9.0	9.0	8.9	373.92	371.78	366.78	42.3	42.2	42.5	8.84	8.81	8.63
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.7	5.5	381.54	385.73	392.63	38.5	39.2	39.7	9.91	9.84	9.89

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
All Manufacturing	21.6	21.1	20.5	350.69	349.84	326.20	41.6	41.5	41.2	8.43	8.42	7.92
Durable Goods	10.2	10.1	9.8	330.47	333.31	300.77	40.9	41.2	40.7	8.08	8.09	7.39
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	328.38	323.08	312.58	39.9	39.4	40.7	8.23	8.20	7.68
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.7	1.7	343.13	343.54	323.60	40.8	40.8	40.0	8.41	8.42	8.09
Nondurable Goods	11.4	11.0	10.7	368.41	364.46	350.27	42.2	41.7	41.6	8.73	8.74	8.42
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	332.21	322.34	300.94	42.9	41.7	41.0	7.78	7.73	7.34
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	1.9	1.8	195.77	189.60	192.57	40.2	39.5	39.3	4.87	4.80	4.90

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
All Manufacturing	75.9	75.6	76.1	340.72	340.31	329.99	41.3	41.3	41.3	8.25	8.24	7.99
Durable Goods	22.7	22.7	22.4	373.68	374.11	349.42	43.1	43.2	42.2	8.67	8.66	8.28
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.7	8.6	8.5	420.36	419.00	379.76	45.2	45.2	43.8	9.30	9.27	8.71
Nondurable Goods	53.2	52.9	53.7	327.24	325.22	322.26	40.6	40.4	41.0	8.06	8.05	7.86
Textile Mill Products	28.2	28.5	28.9	320.99	314.72	310.65	41.3	40.4	41.2	7.81	7.79	7.54
Weaving Mills, Cotton	6.6	8.2	8.5	311.26	304.92	311.04	39.3	38.5	40.5	7.92	7.92	7.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	8.9	9.5	9.5	344.00	332.69	325.01	43.0	41.9	42.1	8.00	7.94	7.72
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	239.43	234.59	247.62	34.6	33.9	36.4	6.92	6.92	6.80
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.1	328.19	318.12	312.16	43.7	42.7	43.0	7.51	7.45	7.26
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.0	7.6	194.76	192.77	193.88	36.2	37.0	37.5	5.38	5.21	5.17
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.3	1.5	162.73	157.54	160.37	35.3	34.7	36.2	4.61	4.54	4.43
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	445.12	443.65	421.88	42.8	42.7	42.4	10.40	10.39	9.95

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
AUGUST, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987
Abbeville	7,000	6,980	6,600	3,560	3,560	3,560	3,440	3,420	3,040
Aiken	45,600	44,700	45,900	17,900	17,900	18,000	27,700	26,800	27,900
Allendale	3,180	3,020	2,900	1,260	1,200	1,200	1,920	1,820	1,700
Anderson	50,900	50,600	50,800	19,500	19,400	19,800	31,400	31,200	31,000
Bamberg	4,410	4,420	4,190	1,530	1,550	1,490	2,880	2,870	2,700
Barnwell	7,150	7,190	7,110	3,130	3,200	3,250	4,020	3,990	3,860
Beaufort	31,560	31,440	32,830	1,160	1,160	1,150	30,400	30,280	31,680
Berkeley	24,900	25,000	23,500	6,100	6,100	5,700	18,800	18,900	17,800
Calhoun	4,170	4,100	3,830	2,180	2,200	2,200	1,990	1,900	1,630
Charleston	151,200	150,200	146,600	9,600	9,400	9,400	141,600	140,800	137,200
Cherokee	17,560	17,740	17,280	8,310	8,570	8,760	9,250	9,170	8,520
Chester	11,270	12,020	11,550	4,780	5,570	5,610	6,490	6,450	5,940
Chesterfield	13,770	13,820	13,130	7,480	7,600	7,640	6,290	6,220	5,490
Clarendon	6,690	6,690	6,410	1,370	1,380	1,440	5,320	5,310	4,970
Colleton	10,090	10,040	9,520	2,390	2,380	2,290	7,700	7,660	7,230
Darlington	20,860	20,830	19,890	7,220	7,290	7,190	13,640	13,540	12,700
Dillon	9,570	9,550	9,050	3,660	3,690	3,800	5,910	5,860	5,250
Dorchester	18,300	18,200	17,300	4,700	4,600	4,500	13,600	13,600	12,800
Edgefield	4,820	4,790	4,500	1,960	1,950	2,020	2,860	2,840	2,480
Fairfield	6,650	6,480	6,430	2,320	2,290	2,330	4,330	4,190	4,100
Florence	50,100	50,000	49,200	13,000	13,000	13,100	37,100	37,000	36,100
Georgetown	17,180	17,200	16,020	3,560	3,570	4,370	13,620	13,630	11,650
Greenville	180,000	178,000	175,900	51,100	50,900	51,500	128,900	127,100	124,400
Greenwood	29,190	29,110	28,150	11,680	11,700	12,010	17,510	17,410	16,140
Hampton	5,380	5,380	5,090	1,700	1,710	1,670	3,680	3,670	3,420
Horry	60,290	60,340	58,950	5,540	5,590	5,480	54,750	54,750	53,470
Jasper	3,720	3,750	3,520	350	350	350	3,370	3,400	3,170
Kershaw	16,490	16,520	15,310	6,530	6,560	6,720	9,960	9,960	8,590
Lancaster	16,840	17,860	17,630	7,030	8,080	8,240	9,810	9,780	9,390
Laurens	17,770	17,930	17,850	7,480	7,690	7,750	10,290	10,240	10,100
Lee	3,240	3,230	3,080	1,080	1,090	1,060	2,160	2,140	2,020
Lexington	54,000	53,600	52,500	15,000	14,800	14,100	39,000	38,800	38,400
McCormick	1,970	1,970	1,880	800	810	780	1,170	1,160	1,100
Marion	11,830	11,790	11,540	5,200	5,200	5,330	6,630	6,590	6,210
Marlboro	9,350	9,050	8,550	4,410	4,430	4,400	4,940	4,620	4,150
Newberry	12,140	12,110	11,390	5,310	5,360	5,140	6,830	6,750	6,250
Oconee	23,840	23,770	22,900	9,930	10,110	9,820	13,910	13,660	13,080
Orangeburg	29,430	29,450	28,390	9,380	9,430	9,560	20,050	20,020	18,830
Pickens	32,900	32,600	32,100	12,000	12,000	12,000	20,900	20,600	20,100
Richland	177,500	177,000	173,500	15,300	15,100	14,900	162,200	161,900	158,600
Saluda	3,430	3,430	3,340	1,370	1,370	1,360	2,060	2,060	1,980
Spartanburg	100,400	99,600	96,800	37,800	37,700	37,600	62,600	61,900	59,200
Sumter	31,410	31,200	31,210	9,130	8,800	8,940	22,280	22,400	22,270
Union	10,600	10,610	10,610	5,960	5,960	5,890	4,640	4,650	4,720
Williamsburg	10,750	10,900	10,770	4,650	4,590	4,460	6,100	6,310	6,310
York	46,300	46,800	45,300	13,700	13,500	13,000	32,600	33,300	32,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
AUGUST, 1988

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987
ABBEVILLE....	10,790	11,030	10,550	610	830	710	5.6	7.5	6.7
AIKEN.....	60,790	60,950	59,840	3,490	3,620	3,170	5.7	5.9	5.3
ALLENDALE....	4,760	4,610	4,560	300	330	380	6.3	7.1	8.2
ANDERSON.....	67,450	67,880	67,620	2,750	3,620	3,560	4.1	5.3	5.3
BAMBERG.....	6,750	6,620	6,570	670	500	630	9.9	7.5	9.6
BARNWELL.....	8,560	8,550	8,780	650	570	740	7.5	6.7	8.4
BEAUFORT.....	34,650	34,540	37,150	1,070	1,080	1,210	3.1	3.1	3.3
BERKELEY.....	53,690	53,820	51,740	1,940	2,060	2,350	3.6	3.8	4.5
CALHOUN.....	5,520	5,280	5,110	490	320	400	9.0	6.1	7.9
CHARLESTON...	141,460	141,520	135,760	6,150	6,180	6,600	4.3	4.4	4.9
CHEROKEE.....	22,610	22,870	22,860	1,130	1,170	1,170	5.0	5.1	5.1
CHESTER.....	14,640	14,250	14,000	2,370	1,170	1,100	16.2	8.2	7.8
CHESTERFIELD.	20,540	20,590	20,200	1,100	1,050	1,110	5.4	5.1	5.5
CLARENDON....	12,150	12,190	12,250	1,030	1,000	1,320	8.4	8.2	10.7
COLLETON.....	18,530	18,460	18,170	950	940	1,190	5.1	5.1	6.6
DARLINGTON...	27,970	27,950	27,920	1,840	1,790	2,350	6.6	6.4	8.4
DILLON.....	14,700	14,830	14,430	840	930	930	5.7	6.3	6.5
DORCHESTER...	35,940	35,940	34,390	1,350	1,340	1,370	3.8	3.7	4.0
EDGEFIELD....	7,530	7,530	7,330	300	320	370	4.0	4.3	5.1
FAIRFIELD....	8,900	8,650	8,990	540	510	680	6.1	5.9	7.6
FLORENCE.....	55,260	55,480	54,670	2,800	2,950	3,730	5.1	5.3	6.8
GEORGETOWN...	22,100	22,220	21,510	1,270	1,330	1,580	5.8	6.0	7.3
GREENVILLE...	169,050	168,960	165,510	4,560	5,990	6,970	2.7	3.5	4.2
GREENWOOD....	29,250	29,260	29,140	1,630	1,680	1,880	5.6	5.7	6.4
HAMPTON.....	7,210	7,210	7,100	380	360	490	5.3	5.0	6.9
HORRY.....	68,230	68,450	69,140	2,980	2,990	3,820	4.4	4.4	5.5
JASPER.....	6,660	6,750	6,640	260	300	370	3.8	4.4	5.5
KERSHAW.....	19,790	19,560	18,750	1,350	1,060	1,230	6.8	5.4	6.5
LANCASTER....	25,230	24,550	25,010	3,400	1,360	1,660	13.5	5.6	6.6
LAURENS.....	21,440	21,780	22,340	990	1,100	1,380	4.6	5.0	6.2
LEE.....	8,160	8,080	7,910	580	470	490	7.1	5.9	6.2
LEXINGTON....	96,310	96,620	93,490	2,300	2,580	2,990	2.4	2.7	3.2
McCORMICK....	2,790	2,830	2,790	230	260	290	8.3	9.2	10.4
MARION.....	14,250	14,420	14,330	1,160	1,320	1,280	8.2	9.2	8.9
MARLBORO.....	12,990	12,980	12,140	1,140	1,420	1,000	8.8	10.9	8.2
NEWBERRY.....	15,650	15,590	15,160	760	710	890	4.9	4.5	5.9
OCONEE.....	28,590	28,630	28,530	1,120	1,210	1,550	3.9	4.2	5.4
ORANGEBURG...	41,070	39,850	39,130	4,560	3,180	3,110	11.1	8.0	8.0
PICKENS.....	47,290	48,110	46,130	1,500	2,750	1,990	3.2	5.7	4.3
RICHLAND.....	140,050	140,220	135,690	5,280	5,410	5,950	3.8	3.9	4.4
SALUDA.....	7,700	7,760	7,710	300	320	330	3.9	4.1	4.3
SPARTANBURG..	113,000	110,240	108,860	5,280	3,520	5,040	4.7	3.2	4.6
SUMTER.....	35,430	36,040	35,360	1,990	2,760	2,530	5.6	7.6	7.1
UNION.....	14,530	14,350	14,320	1,000	820	960	6.9	5.7	6.7
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,510	16,870	16,750	950	1,060	1,350	5.8	6.3	8.0
YORK.....	70,570	70,120	68,800	2,660	2,560	3,620	3.8	3.6	5.3
CHAS MSA.....	231,080	231,280	221,890	9,450	9,580	10,320	4.1	4.1	4.7
COLA MSA.....	236,360	236,850	229,180	7,580	7,980	8,940	3.2	3.4	3.9
GRNV MSA.....	329,330	327,310	320,490	11,350	12,270	14,000	3.4	3.7	4.4
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,667.0	1,665.0	1,635.2	80.0	78.7	87.8	4.8	4.7	5.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
AUGUST, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987
ANDERSON	12,960	13,100	13,040	12,270	12,190	12,150	690	910	890	5.3	6.9	6.8
CHARLESTON	37,850	37,870	36,330	36,250	36,260	34,600	1,610	1,610	1,720	4.2	4.3	4.7
COLUMBIA	45,750	45,820	44,380	43,690	43,710	42,060	2,060	2,110	2,320	4.5	4.6	5.2
FLORENCE	15,230	15,290	15,060	14,500	14,530	14,090	730	770	970	4.8	5.0	6.4
GREENVILLE	32,740	32,780	32,150	31,680	31,390	30,530	1,060	1,390	1,620	3.2	4.2	5.0
MYRTLE BEACH	12,400	12,440	12,520	12,020	12,060	12,030	380	380	480	3.0	3.0	3.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,630	22,640	21,780	21,130	21,140	20,180	1,490	1,500	1,600	6.6	6.6	7.4
ROCK HILL	22,440	22,290	21,940	21,430	21,320	20,570	1,010	970	1,370	4.5	4.3	6.2
SPARTANBURG	23,100	22,470	22,250	21,800	21,600	21,010	1,300	870	1,240	5.6	3.9	5.6
SUMTER	10,750	10,940	10,730	10,130	10,080	9,940	620	860	790	5.8	7.9	7.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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